Me Cast Out Col, Strong's Cuspidors Testerday. and Other Emblems of "Reform" Will Pollow-Brade of Departments Without Book Boom and Greatly Stampered Because of the Carelessness of the Old Administration

Mayor Van Wyck got to his office at 9:30. o'clock yesterday morning, which was fifteen earlier than his usual time for starting the day's work. He immediately tackled his il, which increases in volume as the days go by, and in a very short time he had cleared his desk and turned to talk to his first caller. The speed and case with which the new Mayor ransacts, the business of his office is the wonder of all who watch him, and the contrast between his methods and the halting, uncertain ways of Col. Strong is striking. Those who expected that confusion would reign for many days in City Hall have been disappointed. Mr. Van Wyck fell into the ways of the office without loss of time, and although he never sought any instruction from his predecessor or spent ur in the Mayor's office before he was in augurated, he took hold of the city's business thout hesitation or even a remote sign of

was only the fourth working day of his term, but there was less confusion in the Mayor's office than there was at any time durthe last year of Col. Strong's administra-. It should not be judged from this that Mayor Van. Wyck is a hasty man or that he lacks saution. Apparently he does nothing unless is sure of his ground. Assistant Corpora tion Counsel Ladd is almost constantly at his w, and when the Mayor has any doubt as to the proper manner of procedure he does not hesitate to consult him. Mr. Van Wyck's manner is somewhat brusque and at times he caks sharply to those with whom he has busihe addressed President Hubbell of the Board of Education and School Commissioner Taft on Tuesday. His friends excuse this by that he acquired a habit of speaking ply to lawyers while on the old City Court and that he hasn't had time to get over It yet. They say that time and experience in Mayor's office will soften his manner.

One of the deepest sources of complaint the newspaper men stationed in the City Hall during Col. Strong's reign was the uncerminty of the Mayor's word. Everybody knows that Col. Strong was fond of talking, and that his method of doing business gave rise to considerable conversation. He was nearly always ready to be interviewed, but there came a time when reporters were afraid to quote him lest he should deny the story when he saw it in type. It got to be the regular thing for him to deny in the afternoon while talking to the morning newspaper men what he had said in the morning while talking to the afternoon newspaper men. He had a habit of constantly changing his mind. All fears on this score concerning the new administration were settled by Mr. Van Wyck yesterday. In the first place he announced that he was not going to give out interviews on any subject during his term of office. Whenever he has anything to may for publication he will say it, he said, in proper form through his secretary. In the second place, he announced that he would have very little to say in any event, as the duties of his office would require all his time while in the City Hall. He has no pattence with new journalists who seek special interviews for "exclusive" stories, or for reporters who are looking for "signed statements." To this species of public nuisance Col. Strong was ever a good friend. He was always ready to be interviewed on any subject, whether it pertained to the government of the city of New York or to the annexation of Hawaii. Nearly every morning "What Mayor Strong says" about this, that, or the other thing appeared, surrounded by a frame, in one of the yellow journals. The peonle of new New York can reasonably expect to be delivered from that annoyance for the next four years.

Mayor Van Wyck has only made two changes morning newspaper men what he had said

Col. Kipp's clerks yesterday were busy compiling the budget for the consolidated Police Department, to be laid before the board to-day. The new Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have to pass upon the budget of the old city, though it has already been adopted, as well as upon that of the new New York. The police budget for the enlarged city will fall, little short of ten millions of dollars. The precise figure will be ready to-day, except for Queens county, which is not yet fully in hand. The practical difficulties of policing the large and sparsely settled area beyond Long Island City are bringing forward Chief McCullagh's recent scheme for a patrol box service in the city as a possible solution of the suburban puzzle. That scheme was, in brief, that at certain intervals boxes, little sub-stations containing a policeman, should be established, in constant communication with Headquarters. The advantage would be that the people of any locality would know always exactly where to find a policeman when they needed one. That is half the battle and more, in the opinion of Mulberry street. With such boxes placed at proper intervals, the most lonesome as well as the most thickly peopled district would be policed more effectually than if ten policenem were travelling through it, and vastly more economically. The expense is, in fact, one of the most trouble-some factors in the whole problem, and while the use of the bleycle overcomes it in the summer, the winter snows would paralyze this arm of the police service. It is then that the patrol box plan would come out strong. Chief McCullagh's plan is likely to be tried in Queens county and on Staten Island before it gets a chance in the Tenderloin, where he recommended that the trial take place. It has received the careful attention of policemen in the annexed district, and so far has seemed to have nothing against it. Among the people of the outlying districts there is every reason to believe that it will be even more popular. They were never able to afford effective Mayor Van Wyck has only made two changes among the inanimate objects which adorn his edice. One was to change the location of his edice. One was to change the location of his edice. One was to change the location of his desk so that it faces the entrance. The other was to, have, removed the cuspidor so necessary to Col. Stro g's personal comfort. Mr. Van Wyck does not eat tobacco.

The only friction noticeable thus far in the new administration arises from the fact that the old Sinking Fund Commission neglected to provide quarters for the new departments which came into existence with the birth of the new city. Col. Strong's government was noticeably lax concerning many things during the last year of its official life, but in none more so than in getting ready for consolidation. The contract for the remodelling of the interior of the City Hall was not provided for until it was too late to let it after public advertising. The Board of Estimate kept putting it off and putting it off until there was not sufficient time left to comply with the law in regard to advertising for bids, and Gen. Collis was obliged to get permission from the Aldermen to give out the job without public competition. After the contract was let the Sinking Fund Commissioners neglected to provide quarters for the City-Court, which had to move out of the City Mayor Van Wyck has only made two changes contract was let the Sinking Fund Commissioners neglected to provide quarters for the
City-Court, which had to move out of the City
Hall to make room for the new quarters of the
Municipal Assembly. The court was finally
located in the old brownstone building which
sees on Chambors sireet. Then there was
long delay in finding new offices for the Sheriff,
the Civil Court of the First Judicial District
and the Street Cleaning Department, which
had to vacate the brownstone building to make
room for the City Court. No effort of any
lind was made to provide quarters for such
heads of new departments as the President of
the Borough of Manhattan, the Commissioner
of Bridges, the Commissioner of Highways, the
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting
and Supply, the Commissioner of Water Sup-Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supply, the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Commissioner of Sewers and the Board of Public Improvements, probably because the charter did not require it. The result, however, has been that some of the most important departments of the new city government are without a home, and their official heads are seriously hampered in the performance of their duties.

without a home, and their official heads are seriously hampered in the performance of their duties.

President A. W. Peters of the borough of Manhattan has been wandering disconsolately about the City Hall over since Saturday. The Board of Aldermen set aside three rooms in that building for his office and the office of the borough board, but Mr. Peters cannot legally take them until the action of the Aldermen is confirmed by the Council. which does not meet again until next Tuesday. President Peters, however, would take chances on the action of the Council and move into the rooms at once if it were not for the fact that they are not ready for occupancy. There is carpet on the floors, but the rooms are absolutely devoid of furniture.

if it were not for the fact that they are not ready for occupancy. There is carpet on the floors, but the rooms are absolutely devoid of farniture.

John L. Shea continues to transact the business of the Commissioner of Bridges in a little den of a room in the Stewart building, which he is permitted to occupy by the courtesy of Comptroller Coler. Mr. Shea lives in the hope that the Municipal Assembly will provide suitable quarters for him on Tuesday. He has packed out four rooms in the Stewart building which, he says, are exactly suited to the needs of his department.

Probably the one man in the new administra-

which, he says, are exactly suited to the needs of his department.

Probably the one man in the new administration who suffers more than all others on account of a lack of proper office room is William Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Technically his temporary headquarters are in the office of George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, in the Tract Boclety building. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dalton has no office at all. Mr. Birdsall's quarters are so small that there is not even room for Mr. Dalton's desk, so the Commissioner of Water Supply transacts most of his business in the public hallway.

The only man in any of the departments represented in the Board of Public Improvements who seems to be comfortably settled is James P. Keating, the Commissioner of Highways. Anticipating difficulty, he arose early on Monday morning and proceeded to the private office formerly occupied by tien, Collis, on the sixteenth floor of the Tract Society building, Gen Collis met him there and turned the office over to him. There are three rooms in the suite, and it is likely that Mr. Keating will keep them.

Oddly enough Heary S. Kearny, the Commis-

over to him. There are three rooms in the suite, and it is likely that Mr. Keating will keep them.

Oddly enough Henry S. Kearny, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supply, is among the homeless officeholders. He was formerly a member of the Board of Electrical Control, which was abolished by the charter, and he has opened a joupperary office in the old rooms of the board at Thirty-second street and Broadway. He hopes, loo, that the Municipal Assembly will provide permanent quarters for him on Tuesday. Maurice F. Hollahan, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, has picked out quarters out the eleventh floor of the New York Life building, at Leonard street and Broadway. The Street Cleaning Department has offices in the same building. James Kane, the Commissioner of Sewers, is settled after a fashion in the old office of Howard Payson Wilds. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, oit the seventeenth floor of the Tact Society building. The Corporation Counsel's affice has been in the Stants-Zeitung building for twenty years, and it will probably remain there for many years to came. Yesterday a man entered the Mayor's office and said to Secretary Bownes:

"I am from der Stants-Zeitung. Will you blease dell me we ist der Gorporation Gounsel's office!"

Before Mr. Downes recovered the Zeitung reporter had fied.

The lack of office room among the departments named constitutes a serious drawback to be business of the new administration. As yet there has been only one meeting of the Board

of Public Improvements, and the members will not assemble again until next Tuesday. Another thing which causes delay is that none of the heads of the new departments care to proceed very far until the Corporation Counsel has defined the exact duties and jurisdiction of each. Mr. Whalen is now busy getting up an opinion on the subject.

As ret there has been no meeting of the new Board of Estimate or the new Sinking Fund Commission and the business to be transacted by them is piling up at an alarming rate. One of the first duties of the Board of Estimate will be to pass upon estimates of expenses submitted by each head of department for the coming year and to reapportion the money appropriated by the old Boards of Estimate of New York and Brooklyn for the budget of 1898. If any deficiency arises the Municipal Assembly has the power to authorize the issue of bonds to make it good.

ALBANY, Jan. 5. Senator Thomas F. Grady in

odged in Mayor Van Wyck of New York city.

under the provisions of the charter, with reference to boards of education. It provides as follows:

M'CULLAGII TO BE CHIEF.

The Police Board Likely to Appoint Blu

It is expected in Mulberry street that the

Police Board will make Acting Chief McCul-lagh full Chief to-day. The board did not meet

yesterday, as it had planned, or he might be

other man in sight for the office than McCul-

lagh, and few doubt that he will get it. The

proper organization of the greater city's force can then proceed.

Meanwhile it is shaping itself slowly in the

newly annexed districts. Inspector Rhodes

pursued his canvass of the Queens county vil-

lages and towns yesterday. Inspector Brooks was busy on Staten Island, and the two corps

of park police were being overhauled, too. It

is likely that their distinctive gray uniform

will disappear even sooner than predicted in yesterday's Sun, and with it the nickname of

sparrow cop" that has made the men hate the

city's livery. President York said that with-

out a doubt it would have to go, and Chief Mo-

Cullagh's known sentiments warrant the predic

tion that among his first recommendations when substantial organization has been effected will be a recommendation to uniform the whole

force alike. It is certain that it will be the s ost popular suggestion he can make.

Col. Kipp's clerks yesterday were busy compil-

ing the budget for the consolidated Police De-

ELIGIBLE AS ART COMMISSIONERS.

Names to the Mayor.

The Fine Arts Federation, acting under the provisions of the charter, submitted to Mayor

Van Wyck yesterday the following list of paint ers, sculptors, architects, and others from which

he Mayor will select six members of the Art Commission for the city of New York:

Painters—John La Farge of 51 West Tenth street, Frederick Crowninshield of 42 West Eighteenth street, and George W. Maynard of 156 East Thirty-

ilred, and Joseph W. Assembly of 125 West Eleventh sixth street. Sculptors—Daniel C. French of 125 West Eleventh street, J. Q. A. Ward of 110 West Fifty-second street, and Herbert Adams of 42 West Fifteenth street. Architects.—deorge B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth street, Walter Cook of 874 Broadway and Charles F. McKim of 160 Fifth avenue.

McKim of 160 Fifth avenue.

Others Not Putaiers, Sculptors or Architects.

Others Not Putaiers, Sculptors or Architects.

George I. Rives of 32 Nassau street, John De Witt Warner of 11 I Broadway, Charles W. Truslow of 38 wall street, William T. Evans of 5 West Seventy-sixth street, S. P. Avery of 4 East Tuirty-eighth atreet, Montgomery Schuyler of 1020 Park avenue, Henry E. Howland of 55 Wall street, Charles T. Barney of 2 Wall street and Alexander Maitland of 14 East Fifty-fifth street.

Barney of 2 Wall street and Alexander Mattland of
14 East Fifty-fifth street.

The charter says that there shall be an Art
Commission consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the
President of the New York Public Library, and
the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts
and Sciences, all ex officio, and one sculptor,
one painter, one architect, and three others,
none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor, or
architect, who shall be appointed by the Mayor
form a list prepared by the Fine Arts Federation. The painter, sculptor, and architect selected by Mayor Van Wyck shall choose by lot
one, two, and three year terms of office, as shall
the other appointeds, and their successors are
to be appointed for three years. The Commissioners will serve without pay, and will elect
their President, Vice-President, and Secretary
each year.

The power conferred on the commission

sloners will serve without pay, and will elect their President, Vice-President, and Secretary each year.

The power conferred on the commission by the charter is wide. No painting, mural decoration, stained glass, statue, bas-relief or sculpture, monument, fountain, arch, or other structure of a permanent or commemorative character can become the property of the city by gift, purchase, or otherwise until the commission has approved of it and of the site in which it is to be placed. No 'existing work of art—which phrase in the charter includes everything already named—shall be removed, relocated, or altered without the commission's approval, except when the immediate removal of the object is thought necessary by the Mayor, and the commission fails to act in the matter within forty-eight hours of receiving notice of such necessity from the Mayor. In this case the charter says that the Commissioners shall be deemed to have approved of the removal or relocation.

When requested by the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly, the commission must act in a similar capacity, with similar powers, in respect to designs of municipal buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, lamps, fonces, and other structures, and in respect to the fines, grades, platting of public ways and grounds, and in respect to the structures owned by individuals or corporations, but which extend over any public place belonging to the city. The nower of the Park Board to recuse its consent to the received over within any park, square, or public place in the city.

the erection or acceptances. any sort within any park, square, or

SCHOOL BOARD'S NEW FIGHT.

Other Than the Corporation Counsel.

Bemands to Be Represented in Court by

There was a dispute before Justice Daly of the

supreme Court yesterday on to whether the

Roard of Education has the right under the new

charter to be represented in court by other coun

el than the Corporation Counsel. Thomas Alli

son had been appointed by former Corporation

Counsel Scott as special counsel to condemn property for two school sites, and he presented a bill for \$3,000. The bill was approved by the

Chief now. From the first there has been no

compel the board by mandamus to certify to the correctness of the bill, so that the Comptroller can pay it.

C. B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, asked that the motion be adjourned until Friday so that E. Ellery Anderson, one of the Commissioners and an attorney, could state the remone of the board for rejecting the bill. Mr. Miller and Assistant Corporation Counsel Chas. Blandy objected on the ground that no counsel could be hear ton behelf of the board except the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Hubbell said that the department was not a city bits a State department, and was not bound by the charter provisions. He added that the board did not mean to object to the fairness of the bill, but thought that it should first have been presented to the board for approval.

Justice Daly said he thought that the Corporation Counsel was the proper representative of the board, but, nevertheless, the officers of any MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL. Mill to Make Certain His Power to Remove

Justice Daly said he thought that the Corpora-tion Counsel was the proper representative of the board, but, nevertheless, the officers of any department should have the right to appear in court and explain why a bill should not be paid. He adjourned the motion until Friday. the Senate and Assemblyman Thomas F. Don-nelly in the Assembly to-day introduced a bill intended to make certain the power of removal BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Seven Boards of Public Improvement

Corporation Councel and was passed upon favorably by Justice Truax. The board refused to certify the bill, and it has not been paid. The

matter came before Justice Daly yesterday on a motion of Mr. Allison, through Charles E. Miller,

Meet to Consider a Course of Action. ence to boards of education. It provides as follows:

An act in relation to the power of removal by the Mayor of the city of New York.

Section 1. The present Mayor of the city of New York may, within three months after this ect takes effect, remove from office all or any of the members of any Board of Education in said city, is or for any borough in said city, and may within the same time remove from office all or any members of any School Board in or for any borough in said city.

SEC. 2. Any Mayor of said city hereafter elected for a full term may, at any time within six months after the commencement of the term of office all or any members of the Board of Education in said city, or of any School Board in or for any borough in said city, SEC. 3. In case the office of any Mayor in said city, SEC. 3. In case the office of any Mayor in said city, shall be or b-come vacant during the time hereinabove limited for the exercise of any power of removal by this act conferred, then such power may be exercised by the acting Mayor of said city during the period within which such power might have been exercised by the Mayor had no such vecancy occurred.

BEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately. The seven Boards of Public Improvement in he borough of Brooklyn, which are composed of the nine Councilmen and twenty-one Alder men and represent the seven Senatorial dis tricts in the borough, met as a united body yesterday afternoon, in response to a call from President Edward M. Grout of the borough The meeting took place in the old Common Council chamber. The old Aldermanic desks had been removed, and thirty square tables, which had been used by the Civil Service Commission, temporarily substituted. There was a large crowd in the lobby, but there was a signifi cant absence of the noise and bustle which in-variably attended the regular weekly gather-ings of the Board of Aldermen. The seven boards are as follows:

The seven boards are as follows:
Third Senatorial District—Councilman Martin F.
Conly and Aldermen John J. Burleigh, James J.
Bridges, and Moses J. Wafer.
Yourth Senatorial District—Aldermen David S.
Stewart, James F. Ellot, and John Delmmer.
Fifth Senatorial District—Councilmen William A.
Doyle and J. J. McUarry, and Aldermen William A.
Boyle and J. J. McUarry, and Aldermen William A.
Boyle and J. J. McUarry, and Frank Hennessy.
Sixth Senatorial District—Councilmen Charles H.
Ebbetts and Aldermen Francis J. Byrne, Stephen W.
McKeever, and Matthew E. Dooley.
Seventh Senatorial District—Aldermen Hector McNeill, Edward S. Scott, and Jacob J. Velton.
Eighth Senatorial District—Councilman Adam H.
Leich and Aldermen William Wents, Jacob D. Ackerman, and James H. McInness.
Sinth Senatorial District—Councilmen Francis F.
Williams, Henry French, Courad H. Hester, and C. H.
Francisco, and Aldermen Bernard Schmidt, John F.
Lang, and Edsa Heigans.
With the exception of Alderman Scott, all an-

Lang, and Ettas Helgans.

With the exception of Alderman Scott, all answered to the roll call. President Grout, in opening the proceedings, said that while there were seven separate and distinct boards, he had called them together as one body for the sake of uniformity and to discover if the duties of the various boards could not be facilitated in some way. It seemed that under all the circumstances this action should be taken preliminary to getting down to regular business. Outside of the question of its own local improvements, which each board was to consider, there would no doubt arise in time another function—that of hearing rise in time another function—that of hearing complaints affecting the good order and general

complaints affecting the good order and general welfare of their constituents.

"The charter," Mr. Grout continued, "designates me to call all these meetings. The work in each district is to proceed in a regular way, the members of the various boards giving neighborlr aid to their immediate constituents. As there are seven distinct boards, there would be a difficulty in having seven distinct meetings cach week. It would be well, I think, to decide at the start to have a stated weekly meeting." I believe, "said Alderman Stewart, "we are here in the interests of Brooklyn, and we should meet not separately, but together, and transact all our business in public so that the people may know what we are doing. According to the charter we are supposed to meet in our Senatorial districts. Now each board might formulate resolutions of its own and then the boards might all come here and pass upon them. In unlty there is strength." night all come here and pass upon them.

oards. Alderman Leich said that they should secure boards.
Alderman Leich said that they should secure as soon as possible the legislation necessary to carry out the contracts formulated by the old Board of Aldermen.
President Grout—That is a matter on which we must be advised by the Corporation Counsel.
Alderman Stewart—We must not forget that the city of Brooklyn has passed away and is now out of existence, and that a special law will be required to revive any of the old projects.
Councilman McGarry suggested that they should defer all action until the committee of the Municipal Assembly, which was appointed to formulate rules, had submitted its report. After some further discussion a resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a committee, composed of one member from each district, to prepare a plan for the meetings of the board. President Grout appointed the following as such committee: Messrs, Conly, Willams, Stewart, Hennessy, Byrne, Scott, and Ackerman.
An adjournment was taken until next Thursday afternoon. In the united boards there are twenty Democrats and ten Republicans.

BROUKLYN BOROUGH PATRONAGE. Mard Work Over Its Disposal-A \$5,000 Job

were never not burglaries were frequent in con-sequence. To be sure that at a certain place a policeman can always be found who is in in-stant communication with the whole body of 7,000 men will give them a sense of security that will be as welcome as unwonted. The new rulers in Brooklyn were busy yester day in arranging for the administration of the affairs of the borough, but a week or more will elapse before the complicated machinery of public business will move with its accustomed smoothness. Never before have there been so many official plums to be distributed, but so flerce is the demand that Hugh McLaughlin almost despairs of being equal to the task of adjusting the claims of the contestants, even with the aid of the Patronage Committee, which was recently appointed to share his woes. Soon after the slate has been completed Mr. Mc-Laughlin will probably go to Florida for a long

est. The only important subordinate borough ap-The only important subordinate borough appointment made yesterday was that of former Aldorman John Guilfoyle of the Fifth ward as Superintendent of Buildings by Commissioner Daniel Ryan. There is a salary of \$5,000 a year attached to the place, and there were a dozen or more aspirants. Mr. Guilfoyle had the powerful backing of former Congressman John Clancy and former Senator John McCarty. It is said that Cornelius J. McAuliffe, one of the Democratic leaders in the Thirtieth ward, is to get the chief clerkship in the New Utrecht Civil Court. He is a brother of "Jack" McAuliffe, the retired lightweight puglist.

Dr. Robert A. Black, the assistant Sanitary Superintendent, took charge of the Brooklyn Health Department yesterday, but he will make no changes in the working force of the office for some days.

no changes in the working force of the office for some days.

Deputy Park Commissioner George V. Brower has arranged to conduct the administrative work of the department in the old Litchfield mansion in the park and the executive business in the City Hall. He is to call his principal subordinates together once a week for a discussion of the affairs of the department in the hearing of the reporters.

NOW FOR BRIDGE TROLLEYS. The Work of Completing the Loops Vigorously Begun Westerday.

The order of the Appellate Division of the upreme Court dissolving the injunction against the Brooklyn Bridge trolley loops was filed at I o'clock yesterday forenoon, and at 1 o'clock squad of forty men was at work putting them Charles A. Collin, legal representative of the trolley roads, said that the attorney for the plaintiff applied to Presiding Justice Van Brunt for a stay of preceedings, which was

"They then applied for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, which was also denied," he continued. "This decision is not appealable as matter of right. I do not know whether fur ther attempt to obtain permission to appeal will be made, but oven if obtained things would remain as they are. If the appeal was perfected and operated as a stay of proceedings, the present situation, where there is no injunction, would be preserved. All this technicality means that we will have time to lay the tracks before interference can be offered, and it is not often that tracks once laid are torn up, except for very good reason."

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights road, who represents the Brigge Trolley Company, said that it would probably be between two and three weeks before cars can be run.

The western end of the bridge had a very lively appearance during the afternoon. A narrow pain for those crossing on foot was marked off by a row of beams on barreis. On each side workmen were removing old rubbish and cutting a way through the asphalt with cold chiscles and sidege hammers.

The force of workmen on the bridge was increased to 800 last night. her attempt to obtain permission to appeal will

The force of workmen on the bridge was in-creased to 300 last night.

John Wesley Jacobus, an assessor in the Tax Department who was dismissed this week, has retained Elihu Root to begin a legal fight for his reinstatement, on the grounds that he is a vet eran and therefore not removable except for

cause.

Col. H. L. Swords, who was removed from his job as Secretary in the District Attorney's office by District Aborney Gardiner, has employed James A. Blanchard to sue for his reinstatement on the same grounds.

TRATEGRATIS APPOINTMENTS. font of Them Fell to the Lot of Besidont

These appointments were made yesterday by

Mayor Van Wyck, the appointees taking the Justices of the Municipal Court for the Sec nd District, Thomas C. Kadien of Long Island City and J. William Monteverde of Maspeth. City Marshals for Richmond, James McCor-mack, John Rooney, Felix Hall; for Manhattan, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions for

Justice of the Court of Special Sessions for the Second District, John Fleming of Jamaica. The following appointments were made by other officials:

Assistant Deputy Receiver of Taxes for Brooklyn, Charles Rushmere.

Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Bronx, Matthew H. Moore.

John Gulfroyle, former Alderman of the Fifth ward. Brooklyn, appointed Superintendent of Bulldings for borough of Brooklyn by Commissioner Daniel Ryan, salary \$5,000 a year.

Temporary clerk in the Bureau of the Collection of Taxes, William P. Taggart,

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, John McGuire.

Secretary of the Department of Charities, J. McKee Borden.

Auditor for Queens, Francis R. Claire of Collitor for Queens, Francis R. Claire of Col-

Auditor for Queens, Francis R. Claire of College Point.
Auditor for Richmond, Walter H. Hoyt.
Augustus I. Docharty, who was appointed
Secretary to the Fire Department on Tuesday,
was sworn in yesterday.

THEIR SCALPS IN DANGER. The Official Life of the East River Bridge Few of Mayor Strong's appointees remain i

the service of the city. Among them are the East River Bridge Commissioners, Salem H. Wales, Richard Deems, F. B. Thurber, Andrew D. Baird, and James Speery, all of whom are Re publicans, drawing \$3,000 each. In subdivision ive of section 595 of the charter the East River Bridge is expressly excepted from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Bridges, placed beyond the general power of removal provision of the charier.

The administration, it was said yesterday, takes a different view of the matter, and the Commissioners may be removed. They held a meeting yesterday, but Mayor Van Wyck did not attend it.

It is said that the It is said that the new administration holds

that the new charter swept away all pre-eding rules and regulations, including the civil service regulations, and that no one is now protected because of any orders issued previous to Jan. 1. In 'iew of this belief, some of the men who have felt secure in their places because they thought they were protected by the civil service rules began to get nervous yesterday and to fear that they would be dismissed

CLERKS TRY TO HOLD ON.

The Twelve Deputies Employed by the Old Board of Aldermen Report for Duty Daily. The twelve deputy clerks, who worked under William H. Ten Eyck when he was clerk of the old Board of Aldermen, still report for duty at the City Hall every morning. They hold that they were retained in the city's service by the action of the Mayors of the cities which were consolidated, when they met prior to Dec. 31 and passed a resolution that all clerks in the public sorvice should be retained and employed as nearly as possible in the departments into which the departments in which they were formerly employed were merged.

Naturally, they say, they should be retained by the new City Clerk, but apparently Mr. Scully does not look at it in that light. Thus far he has totally ignored the existence of Mr. Ten Eyek's old assistants. Yesterday he moved his headquarters from Mr. Ten Eyek's old room to the new offices provided for him in the east wing of the building. He did not, however, invite the old clerks to go with him. They stayed behind and made a brave show of working on the records of the old Beard of Aldermen.

Shortly after Mr. Scully departed Contractor Brady's men came in and began to tear out the partition walls. The old clerks say they will hang on until they are legally dismissed from the city's service. action of the Mayors of the cities which were

FOR A GREATER YONKERS.

Why Mayor Sutherland Payors Consolidation with Mount Sernou. YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- The announcement that Assemblyman Jared Sandford of the Second district of Westchester county intends to intro-Mount Vernon to New York city has caused considerable gossip in this city. Fully nine considerable gossip in this city. Fully ninetenths of those who favor the bill are Democrata.
Mayor Leslie Sutherland was recently quoted as
having assured Assemblyman Eandford that he
was heartly in favor of the bill. He said to-day:
"While I am willing to admit that there may
be some very strong advantages in being annexed to the Greater New York, yet I cannot see
how they could benefit our city at the present
time. The subject that is now agitating Yonkers citizens is the reduction of the tax rate,
which is almost sure to occur this season. I am
strongly in favor of the consolidation of the
cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon. This
would make a city of 75,000 people. The Hudson River and Long Island Sound would be connected with a five-cent fare. It would solve the
much mooted Bronx River sewer question. The
one big advantage would be the cutting in two
of the list of salaried officials."

BAPID TRANSIT BOARD TO GO? fayer Van Wyck Said to Be Planning Mean ures to Get Rid of It.

There is no doubt that Mayor Van Wyck wants to get rid of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which is made up of Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, John Claffin, and Wood George L. Rives. John Claffin, and Woodbury Langdon. In his message he showed his position in relation to the hole in the ground scheme, which all of the Commissioners favor. If the Commissioners do not resign, and Mayor Van Wyck finds that he cannot remove them, a bill legislating them out or office may be introduced in the State Legislature. The Tammany men count on the fact that the Commissioners are out of sympathy with the Republican organization to callst the aid of Republicans in ousting them from office.

As all of the Commissioners are opposed to Tammany Hall and know from the Mayor's message that the administration is not in sympathy with their transit plan, some people thought the Commissioners might resign. None of them, however, has offered to do so yet.

TO OUST CITY MAGISTRATES. Bill for That Purpose to Be Sout to Albany

Within a Week. A Tammany Hall man said yesterday that all legislating out of office the Board of City Magistrates appointed by Mayor Strong would be prepared and sent to Albany within a week, and that he felt certain that and that he felt certain that it would pass the Assembly and Senate and be signed by Gov. Black. He said that the leaders of Tammany Hall felt that as the people had re-turned them to power they were justified in re-sorting to the same methods which were adopted by the Strong administration when it assumed office.

office.

He pointed out that the Tammany Police Justices were legislated out of office at the request of the Strong administration, and he said that the feeling prevailed among Democrate that the voters of the city were dissatisfied with most of the present Magistrates.

NEW AQUEDUCT , BOARD MEETS. ommissioner Peter J. Booling Elected President-Committees Appointed.

The new Aqueduct Board, consisting of Peter J. Dooling and Maurice J. Power, Democrats: and William H. Ten Eyck and Charles H. Murray, Republicans, met for the first time yesterday. The board organized by electing Commissioner Booling President. A committee on finance and audit and a committee on construction were also appointed. All four Commissioners are members of each committee.

President John W. Keller of the Board of Charities and Deputy Commissioner of Chari-ties Thomas S. Brennan visited the Infants Hospital on Randall's Island Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Keller was not pleased with the general con-dition of the hospital. Of the result of his visit

airion of the hospital. Of the result of his visit in said yesterday:
"I found the sanitary condition of the hospital execrable. The plumbing is had and the practice prevails of having the sick children mix with those that are well. They cat and in many cases sleep together. I intend to have a regular dining room for the children. At present their meals are caten in the wards. This breeds unclamilies. Of the care of the children I have nothing to say. They seem well taken care of and the medical attendance is adequate. The fact that such a large percentage of bables die in the hospital is due to the fact that a great many of them are half dead when they are brought to the institution."

Flushing Tox Receiver Wants a Clean Bill. The tax receiver of the town of Flushing borough of Queens, refused yesterday to sur render the books of his office to a representa-tive of Comptroller Coler. He demands that his books be balanced and his bondsmen re-leased before he gives up his office.

TOO MUCH CIVIL SERVICE THE LAW AGAIN THE SURJECT OF

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE. Ex-Speaker Grow and Other Republicans Poin Out New the Law thente Be Medified-The Opinions of Cabinet Officer-A Bill Prepared by a Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-With the reassem bling of Congress after the holiday recess, the House plunged at ence into the delayed discussion of the Civil Service law, based upon the tem in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill appropriating \$98,340 for the payment of salaries and expenses of the commission and its employees. It was conducted amid unusual interest, both in the galleries and on the floor. Efforts to limit the debate and to apportion the time were unavailing, but they afforded occadon for a bit of repartee that left the famous Champ Clark of Missouri speechless on the loor. He had asked Mr. Hepburn of Iowa why he assumed that all the Democratic member favored the repeal of the law, and quick as a fash the Iowan retorted: "Because that would e the wrong thing to do."

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) was the first speaker. He said it was necessary, regardless of the mode of administration, that there should be some

of administration, that there should be some measure which would relieve the President of the strain of hearing and deciding the rival claims of cross-road politicians for third class Post Offices.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) said that he had no sympathy with those who believed that the law was perfect, and opposed any change except its further extension. He believed that the law should be amended in two particulars. One was to require all employees in the service to pass an examination as a requisite for bolding their places similar to that required for entrance into the service. It was also necessary, he said, to do something to restore the efficiency of the service. The House had the testimony of a high Treasury official to the effect that the service in that department "is dead at the top, and is a menace to the civil service of the Government." The merit system, Mr. Moody said, contemplated no pension list, but the first step had been taken in the Treasury Department when sixty or seventy superannuated clerks had been placed on a roll at a salary of \$100 a year, with the information that they could work or not, as they pleased. "The people of the United States," be said, "willingly bear the burden of the army and navy pension roll, but they condemn the establishment of a civil pension list, the extent of which no mea could foresee.

The debate was continued by Mr. Landis of

could foresee."

The debate was continued by Mr. Landis of Indiana, Mr. Green of Nebraska, and Mr. Richardson of Tomessee. The committee then rose and the House adjourned. CIVIL SERVICE LAW AMENDMENTS.

and the House adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW AMENDMENTS.

About thirty Republican members of the House, interested in the modification of the Civil Service law, mot at the Capitol to-night, pursuant to a somewhat unexpected call, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the conference last month. This report was in the shape of a bill, prepared by one division of the committee, the work largely of Mr. Evans of Kentucky, who submitted it to the conference and explained its provisions. These except from the operations of the Civil Service law all offices or positions in the civil service when the following:

First, clerks (which term shall also include copylists, counters, computers, and draughtemen who receive salaries of not less that \$900, nor over \$1.800 per annum) in the several departments, institutions, commissions and bureaus in the city of Washington, and in the various public offices throughout the country in which as many as twenty-five persons, exclusive of letter carriers, are employed; second, railway mail clerks; third, letter carriers in cities, where more than ten carriers (exclusive of substitutes) are employed.

The tenure of office under the act shall be limited to five years, that of persons in the service when the bill becomes a law to expire five vears after its passage. Special exemption is made of the employees in the Government Printing Office, and all rules made by the commission inconsistent with the provision of the bill are to be repealed.

Finally, it is provided that the bill "shall not in

e repealed. Finally, it is provided that the bill "shall not in

be repealed.

Finally, it is provided that the bill "shall not in any manner abridge or interfere with the power of proper appointing officers to reappoint, remove, transfer, reduce, or promote any such appointed person, employee, or clerk, in his discretion, and as a proper regard for the good of the public service may in his judgment require; and provided, further, that when any such clerk, employee, person, or appointed is removed, transferred, or reduced, the officer ordering or doing the same shall state in writing the reason and grounds therefor, and shall file such writing as a public recorn in his office; and provided, further, that no such removal, reduction, promotion, or transfer shall be made for political or religious reasons.

The bill as drafted was approved by the conference without amendment, and Mr. Evans was instructed to introduce it to-morrow. A committee consisting of Messrs, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Evans, Pearson, Quigg, Lacy and Steele was appointed to have charge of the bill and take such stops as they may deem necessary to expedite its consideration in the Committee on Civil Service Reform and in the House.

A rough estimate by members of the committee of the effect of the bill, should it become a law, places the number of offices that will be taken out of the operation of the Civil Service law at 47,000, leaving 40,000 to be governed by the law. Of those 19,000 are in the classified service, where the salary exceeds \$1,500.

Cabinity or The Civil Errivice.

CABINET ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

CABINET ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Secretaries Shorman, Gage, and Wilson to-day sent to the Senate their replies to the resolution of Dec. 18 calling on the heads of the various executive departments for opinions as to what offices, if any, in their respective jurisdictions should be removed from the classified service, and what changes in the service seem desirable. The general tenor of the replies is that the public service is benefited by the application of civil service rules, though many places are named which if exempted from its operations would prove beneficial.

The Socretary of State recommends taking from the classified service the appointment of the Chief Clerk and the six bureau chiefs of his department, because of their close personal relations with the Secretary of State in his official duties.

tions with the Secretary of State in his official duties.

Secretary Gage recommends taking the following officers from the classified service: The paymaster in the Custom House at New York, and all deputy collectors of internal revenue, for the reason that their superior officers are under bond for the actions of subordinates and should be free to select them; custodians and other employees, elevator conductors, firemen, dynamo tenders, &c., of public buildings, and all employees of the lighthouse establishment, because the restrictions cause vexatious delays in filling vacancies, and shipping commissioners at the various ports and counsel for the Hoard of General Appraisers at New York, for the reason that no adequate examination can be devised. He thinks the appointments of lighthouse keepers should be made by the inspectors and engineers of the various districts. He suggests an amendment to the civil service rules permitting the transfers of classified employees from one branch to another of the same department.

vice rules permitting the transfers of classified employees from one branch to another of the same department.

The Secretary of Agriculture says that the only marked inefficiency in his department is among the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who were covered into the classified service without examination. This condition, he says, can be remedied by the President exempting them from the operations of the civil service rules.

When Secretary Sherman's answer was read in the Senate, Mir. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said:

"That is a remarkable production, coming from the Secretary of State, who served so long in the Senate, and who was here when the law was enacted. He knows that the law gave to the President no authority which he did not already possess under the general law. He knows that the Civil Service law vested in the President an absolute discretion whether an office should be placed under the civil service rules or not, and for a Secretary of State to come to Congress and ask for legislative relief which his own chief refuses to grant is to me wonderful presumption."

Mr. Cockreil described the resolution which called for the information, and which was offered by Mr. Cullion of Illinois, as "a catching resolution, trying to relieve the Executive from responsibility and lay it on Congress." The President could take those offices from under the Civil Service law.

Mr. Cullion expained the purpose he had in

President could take those offices from under the Civil Service law.

Mr. Cullom explained the purpose he had in view when he offered the resolution, and was asked by Mr. Allen what he contemplated do-ing if all the answers were of the same general tenor as Secretary Sherman's. His reply was that if legislation were necessary it could be enacted. The Senate would know definitely whether the President ought to modify the rules.

whother the Fresheld Countries." Mr. Allen rules.

"Does the Senator from Illinois," Mr. Allen asked, "contemplate the introduction of a bill modifying the Civil Service law!"

"I am frank to say," Mr. Cullom replied, "that while I am not in favor of wiping out the Civil Service law entirely, there ought to be modifications of it in the interest of the public service." service.

Mr. Allen characterized the administration of the Civil Service law as a hissing and a byword throughout the country.

The Pelagic Scaling Law to Se Enforced. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Notice of the approval by the President of the bill prohibiting pelagic sealing and the importation of scalakins has been sent to the British Foreign Office by the State Department, with the information that the terms of the measure will be strictly enforced. Gen. John W. Foster, the United States forced. Gen. John W. Foster, the United States Ambassador in the seal fisheries negotiations; Don M. Dickinson, counsel, and Messrs. Lansing and Warren, assistant counsel for the United States before the Halifax Seal Fisheries Claims Commission, met at the State Department to-day to draft a bill to carry into effect the awards of the commission against this Government for the selzure of Canadian vessels in Behring Canadian vessels in NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Montret Barred for Marchal and Burnett for strict Attorney.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 5,-The President to-day sent the fellowing nominations to the Senate: Owen L. W. Smith of North Carolina to be Minister

the Legation of the United States at Pekin, Chiua.

To be Consuls—Adolph D. Frankenthal of Mass. chusetts at Berne, Switzerland; Neal McMillan o Michigan at Port Sarnia, Ontario; James M. Ayers of Ohio at Rosarto, Argentine Republic; John H. Grout Jr., of Massachusetts at Malta; Edmond Z. Brodowski of Illinois at Furth, Bavaria (now Consul at Breslau, Germany); Charles W. Erdman of Kentucky at Bres lau, Germany (now Cousul at Furth, Bayarta). Prancis C. Lowell of Massachusetts to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachu-

setts.

Henry L. Burnett of New York to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New

Leander P. Mitchell of Indiana to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.

John Fox of Oregon to be Collector of Customs for

the district of Oregon. Charles H. Morrill of Nebraska to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Lincoln, Neb. To be Collectors of Internal Revenue-John G. Ward of New York, for the Fourteenth district of New York; John W. Patterson of Iowa, for the Third

Ward of New York, for the Fourteenth district of New York; John W. Patterson of Iowa, for the Third district of Iowa; John M. Kemble of Iowa, for the Fourth district of Iowa; John M. Kemble of Iowa, for the Fourth district of Iowa; Thomas F. Penman of Pennsylvania, for the Twelfth district of Pennaryania.

To be Pension Agenta—Sidney L. Willson of the District of Columbia, as Washington, D. C.; Charlee A. Orr of New York, at Buffalo; Jouathan Merriam of Illinois, at Chicago.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Felix S. Baker of Arkansas, at Little Rock; Lloyd L. Carter of California, at Redding, Cal.; John Westdahl of South Dakota, at Huron; Frank A. Brown of South Dakota, at Aberdeen; Charles L. Brockwey of South Dakota, at Aberdeen; Charles L. Brockwey of South Dakota, at Chamberlain; Thomas H. Conniff, at Pierre; George A. Smith of Utah, at Sait Lake City.

Registers of Land Offices—Frank M. Swasey of California, at Hedding, Cal.; Charles A. Blake, at Huron, S. D.; Oeorge E. Foster, at Michell, S. D.; John S. Vetter, at Aberdeen, S. D.; Prince A. Gatchell of Wyoming, at Buffalo, Wy.

Frank A. Morris of South Dakota, to be Surveyor-General of South Dakota.

Marshals of the United States—Aulick Palmer, for the District of Canasa; Frederick C. Jeonard, for the Western District of Texas; Frederick C. Jeonard, for the Western District of Texas.

Third Lioutenants in Revenue Catter Service—Albert H. Buhner of California, Ribin Harker of Massachusetts, Charles W. Calimes of Maryland, Oscar G. Haines of New Jerrey, Ernest E. Mead of Massachusetts, George L. Minott, West Gardner, Massa; A. Hune, Houlton, Me.; Walter D. Sinnon, Augusta, Me., George E. Hodgman, Camden, Me.; Frank M. Hune, Houlton, Me.; Walter D. Sinnon, Augusta, Me., George E. Hodgman, Camden, Me.; Frank M. Hune, Houlton, Me.; Walter D. Sinnon, Augusta, Me., George E. Hodgman, Camden, Me.; Frank M. Hune, Houlton, Me.; Walter D. Sinnon, Augusta, Me., George E. Hodgman, Camden, Me.; Frank M. Hune, Houlton, Me.; Walter D. Sinnon, Augusta, Me., George L. Minott, W

Me.i George L. Binoti, was declared, and Clement, Antrim, N. H.

Herbert G. Squiers, named as Secretary of Legation at Pekin, is a resident of New York. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the navy and has been in the consular service.

Charles A. Orr, nominated to be pension agent at Buffalo, was indorsed by Senator Plats and every Republican member of the New York delegation in Congress. Orr was appointed pension agent at Buffalo during the latter part of President Harrison's Administration, but was removed by President Cleveland after serving only a few months.

Owen L. W. Smith, named as Minister to Liberia, is a colored man and a minister of the African Methodist Church in North Carolina.

beria, is a colored man and a minister of the African Methodist Church in North Carolina. He was appointed mainly on the recommenda-tion of Representative White of that State, who is the only colored man in Congress. Smith is about 40 years of age and well educated.

IN THE BENATE.

Sawalian Treaty to Be Taken Up in Executive Section on Monday-Palisades for a Park.

Washington, Jan. 5.-The Senate met at noon to-day. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.) to establish a national park on the Palisades of the Hudson and one by Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) to incorporate the maritime canal of North The usual proposition to amend the Consti-

ution by making United States Senators elec tive by the people was introduced by Mr. But er (Pop., N. C.). Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to amend the system

of issuing money orders, and said that he re-

of issuing money orders, and said that he regarded it as very important, and would endeave to have it considered to morrow or next day.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) objected to the second reading of the bill, saying that he did not want to have it "railroaded" through the Senato.

The bill was then read a first time. It provides that the Postmaster-General shall furnish money order offices with blanks for domestio money orders in the forms prescribed by him, and that no money orders shall be valid except drawn on such blanks.

Mr. Teller (Sil., Col.) introduced a joint resolution in the terms of what is known as the Stanley Matthews resolution, declaring that all bonds of the United States issued under the Funding act are payable, principal and interect, at the option of the Government of the United States, in standard sliver dollars, and that such payment is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

public creditors. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill to amend the immigration laws. He disapproved of the proposed educational test, and argued in favor of a system of consular inspection of immigrants.

Notice was given by Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that he would on Monday next, at the conclusion of the morning business, move to proceed to executive business for the consideration of the Hawatian treaty, and that he would renew that motion every day until the treaty was disposed of.

The bill to provide for the twelfth and subsequent censuses was taken up for consideration.

BRYAN'S NAME SENT TO THE SENATE The President Decides to Let Him Take His Chances of Being Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The nomination of Charles Page Bryan of Chicago to be Minister to China, which, because of opposition, was, at the request of the President, withheld by Vice-President Hobart, was presented to the Senate in executive session this afternoon, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The opposition to confirmation has in no wise abated, and it is possible that the nomination absted, and it is possible that the nomination will fail. Senator Frye, acting in behalf of the missionaries, is still active in opposition, as are the Colorado Senators and those from other States. Senator Frye is able to make considerable headway in his light by reason of his knowledge that President McKinley is not sitting up nights endeavoring to force Mr. Bryan's confirmation. The President feels, it is said, that he has done all that could be expected of him by sending in the nomination, and that Mr. Bryan's friends must do the rest.

During the roceas of Congress just ended the President endeavored to shift about some of the foreign Ministers, so as to send a more experienced and more able man than Mr. Bryan to China, and at the same time to provide for him. No Minister was willing to change, however, as all had settled themselves and their families at their various posts, so the President decided to allow Mr. Bryan's nomination to stand and let it take its chances with the Senate.

TOBACCO DECREE REVOKED. the Embarge on Experiation of Cuban Tobacco to Be Raised on Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- A cable despatch has een received at the State Department from Minister Woodford at Madrid giving official in ormation that the embargo on the export of Suban tobacco will be raised on Jan. 15. This means the revocation of the famous decree o Captain-General Weyler, promulgated May 16, Captain-General Weyler, promulgated May 16, 1896, as far as certain tobacco-producing provinces of Cuba are concerned. The telegram of Minister Woodford follows:

"Tobacco decree revoked. Leaf tobacco can be exported on paying tax, 12 peacs per 100 kilos. All manufactured tobacco, except Picardura, free of exportduty. Santiago de Cuba excepted from new order, and importation of tobacco from all ports into Cuba prohibited. New order takes effect Jan. 15."

Fourth Class Postmasters Appelated. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Fifty-two fourth class

postmasters were appointed to-day, among them being the following: New York—Boston Corner, Columbia county, Charles Burch: Findley Lake, Chautauqua county, J. H. Boor-man; Grant, Herkimer county, George H. Campbell; Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, C. J. Richmond; Lounsbery, Tiega county, Charles T. Robertson; Smithtown, Suffolk county, F. G. Boath, New Jersey—Caseville, Occas county, W. C. Van Hisc.

Constipation facts are promptly cured by Hood's Pills casily, thoroughly, and perfectly. 20 cents.

BRONCHITIS

Or Incipient Consumption.

the United States at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. Herbert G. Squiers of New York to be Secretary of the Legalion of the United States at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. **Curing this Disease**

Recommended by Thirty-Eight Hundred Physicians.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous mem-brane lining the air passages, and is manifested by hoarseness and irritating cough, sometimes accoun-panied by fever and soreness in the cliest. In its more advanced size, there is heetic fever, emeits-tion, loss of voice, and other symptoms of consum-tion.

tion, loss of voice, and other symptoms of consumption.

Treatment and Curs.—Bronchitis, in the beginning, is purely a local disease of the air passages, and cannot be reached by atomach medicines or liquids in any form. The use of sprays, douches, and atomizers only serve to cause further irritation, and are not only useless, but positively dangerous. Air is the only thing that can reason the parts affected. It must be dry air at that. Herein lies the secret of the great success of "HYOME!" in all bronchist iroubles. The air you breathe through Booth's inhaler is dry, freed from all microbes and laden with nature's own antiseptic, this air reaches every part of the brunchist tubes and lungs, wills at once the germs of disease, at laying the irritation caused by their presence and healing the inflamed membrane with astonishing vapidity; all this without any trouble to the patient as the inhaler can be carried in the pocket and used as any time or in any place.

Note,—in cases where there is soreness of the chret, "HYOME!" Baim, the wonderful healer, should be used is connection with the Inhaler.

"HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the air ou breathe. There is no danger, no risk. Your noney is refunded if it fails to relieve, FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily as the office, 32 East 20th st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) "Hyomei" Outfit, \$1.00. Extra Inhalant, 00c, "Hyomei" Balm, 25c. Sold by druggists or cent by mail. Write for Story of "Hyomei." Free.

R. T. BOOTH CO., SS HAST SOTH ST., N. Y.

Thursday & Friday, Jan. 6th & 7th. Ladies' Suits.

In English checks and plain cloths, colors: blue, brown or green, lined throughout with

\$17.50. Limited number of suits-very desirable

Plain cloth Suits in all the desirable shades, handsomely trimmed with Persian lamb

for early spring wear.

and braid, \$42.50. Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. ANTIQUE OAK WARDROBES (double doors) \$8.00.

45 West 23d Street, THE QUEEN'S \$1,000,000 FACHT.

the Will Be of the Same Length as the Cruises New York, and Will Draw 22 Feet of Water. Washington, Jan. 5 .- The Navy Department has received a report from the naval attaché at London telling of the ceremony attending the laying of the first plates for the Queen's new yacht, to replace the antiquated Victoria and Albert, which has carried royalty for many years. The new racht is to cost \$1,000,000, and hen completed will be exceeded in tonnage and luxury only by the yacht of the Russian Emperor and that floating the flag of William III. She will be the first screw propeller steel yacht built for the Queen, and in all respects save her battery a modern war vessel. The new save her battery a modern war vessel. The new vessel will be the same length as the cruiser New York, 380 feet over all. She will draw about 22 feet of water. She will have an indicated horse nower of 550 and a speed of 21 knots. Only two guns will be in her battery, and those are intended trincipally for saluting purposes. She is the first new royal yacht built in England for thirty years.

RICHARD MANSFIELD SUED. Mrs. Sanders Wants \$5,000 Damages for an

Alleged Broken Contract. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Mr. Richard Mansfield, who is filling an engagement at the Lafayette Square Theatre, was made defendant his afternoon in a suit for \$5,000 damages for alleged broken contract, brought by Mrs. Mary Sanders Winters, better known as Mary Sanders. Mrs. Sanders was engaged by Mansfield in December, 1895, at a salary of \$75 per week, but, owing to a disagreement, they parted com-pany, and she brought suit for \$1,350 salary, which was awarded to her by a jury. The Court of Appeals reversed the verdict on the ground that at the time the suit was brought the entire sum was not due. Later on Mr. Mansfield was playing in Washington, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to serve some papers on him. In the bill filed to-day no mention was made of the \$1,350 alleged to be due for salary.

OPPOSITION TO JUDGE PAXSON. The President May Select Another Man for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- It is more than probable that President McKinley will alter his dotermination to appoint Judge Edwin M. Paxson of Pennsylvania to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner. The opposition to his appoint ment coming from labor unions and from all organizations of laboring men is so strong that it is thought the President will not persist in ignoring it.

The names under consideration by the President for the place which he is said to view with the most favor are those of Representative W. P. Hepburn of lowa, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Judge Lambertson or Nebraska, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge Groscop of Chicago of the Federal Court for the Northern district of Illinois.

Proposed Caual from the Lakes to the Atlantic WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Senator Hausbrough introduced a bill to-day incorporating H mry b Burleigh, Smith M. Weed, and others as the Maratime Canal Company of North Att with authority to construct and maintain

canal between the Great Lakes and lantic, with a depth of twenty feet and ceeding ten locks, which will admit vest feet long and 65 feet wide. The capital to be \$1,000.000, with power to increase.